

THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL



Created by Royal Charter in 1771
in the reign of King George III

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF

The New York Hospital-Westchester Division
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

1946



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THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL
FOR THE YEAR 1947

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Medical Director Emeritus
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Assistant Medical Director
JOHN L. SMALLDON, M.D.

Physician in Charge of Men's Department:
CURTIS T. PROUT, M.D., F.A.C.P.

Physician in Charge of Women's Department
DOROTHY BURDICK, M.D.

Director of Laboratories and Resident Internist
HOLLIS E. CLOW, M.D.

Senior Assistant Psychiatrists

EDWARD BARTLETT ALLEN, M.D. DONALD M. HAMILTON, M.D.
 JANE F. O'NEIL, M.D.

Resident Physicians

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JOHN J. HEAD, M.D. ARTHUR T. ROWE, M.D.

Assistant Resident Physicians

LUDWIG MANCUSI-UNGARO, M.D.* E. ALDEN ELLISON, M.D.
DAVID M. KEEDY, M.D. ALEXANDER CARLEN, M.D.

Dental Surgeon

D. AUSTIN SNIFFEN, D.D.S., F.A.C.D.

Head of Psychology Department
EDWARD I. STRONGIN, PH. D.

Assistant Psychologist
MILDRED R. HENRICH, M.A.

* Resigned in November.

ATTENDING STAFF

Medicine

EDWARD CUSSLER, M.D.

JOSEPH C. ROPER, M.D.

Urology

ALLISTER M. MCLELLAN, M.D., F.A.C.S.

FREDERICK C. MCLELLAN, M.D.

Gynecology

THOMAS C. PEIGHTAL, M.D., F.A.C.S.

FREDERICK WALL FINN, M.D.
(Associate Attending)

Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology

RICHARD W. MORIARTY, M.D., F.A.C.S.

GRANVILLE S. KNIGHT, M.D.

Radiology

ROY D. DUCKWORTH, M.D.

CONSULTING STAFF

Surgery

WALTER W. MOTT, M.D., F.A.C.S.

EDWIN G. RAMSDELL, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Medicine

EDWARD W. WEBER, M.D.

Urology

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Neurology

LEWIS D. STEVENSON, M.D.

HAROLD G. WOLFF, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Otolaryngology

FRANK H. KNIGHT, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Dermatology

PHYLLIS S. KERR, M.D.

Anaesthetist

ROBERT B. HAMMOND, M.D.

Dentistry

CHARLES HENRY STIMPSON, D.D.S.

Oral Surgery

FRANK LUCAS LEWIS, D.D.S.

Orthodontia

FRANKLIN A. SQUIRES, D.D.S.

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FLORENCE M. HARVEY, B.S., R.N.

Assistant Directors of Nursing

PETER G. MITCHELL, R.N., Men's Department
GRACE HARTMAN CROSETTO, R.N., Women's Department

Instructors in Nursing

EDITH L. GEOGHEGAN, B.S., R.N.
LENORE J. BALDWIN, B.A., R.N.

Supervisors

HELEN FISH, R.N.
VALENTINE GREVE, R.N.
JESSIE MCBRIDE, R.N.

GRACE BLOOM, R.N.
BRUCE MACROBERTSON, R.N.
CONKLIN C. VAIL, R.N.

Directors of Occupational Therapy

FRANCES PATTON, Reg. O.T. LOUIS J. HAAS, Reg. O.T.

Directors of Physical Education

ELLEN E. PHELAN, M.A. MICHAEL COLLINS, R.N.

Directors of Physical Therapy

G. FRIEDA LARSEN RAGNAR HAREIDE

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MARY LOUISE ATKINSON, B.S.

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ANDREW J. DELANEY

Supervising Engineer

HAROLD E. VEHSLAGE, B.A., M.E.

Supervising Housekeeper

MARY FRANCES O'GRADY

Chief Dietitian

ISADORA ANSHUTZ

Secretary to Medical Director

DOROTHY L. CLOSE, B.A.

Apothecary

TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Ph.G.

Chaplain

ALFRED C. ARNOLD, D.D.



STUDENT NURSES HOUSE

HISTORICAL NOTE

In 1769 in his Kings College commencement address delivered in Trinity Church, Dr. Samuel Bard set forth the need for a hospital in New York City. Public-spirited citizens contributed liberally and then petitioned the Governor of the Colony for a charter. In 1771 King George III granted a royal charter to "The Society of the Hospital in the City of New York in America." (In 1810 the charter was confirmed by the Legislature and the name was changed to "The Society of The New York Hospital.") Through the efforts of Dr. John Fothergill, the Society received money also from people in England, and in 1772 it was granted an allowance of eight hundred pounds by the Legislature of the Province.

In 1773 the Governors of the Society purchased five acres of land on the west side of Broadway opposite Pearl Street. Construction of The New York Hospital was begun immediately, but in February, 1775, the interior of the building was almost completely destroyed by fire. Although rebuilding was started at once, it was soon halted by the outbreak of the War of Independence. The unfinished structure was used both as a hospital and as barracks. Wounded American soldiers were the first patients.

Because of the confusion in civic affairs, the Hospital was not opened to civilians until January 1791. From the beginning the Governors recognized that patients suffering from nervous and mental disorders were sick people, and they were admitted into the same building as were the medical and surgical cases. In 1808 a separate building was erected on the Hospital grounds to provide more adequately for the care of mental patients.

For the same purpose the Society purchased property on Bloomingdale Road, seven miles north of the City, where Bloomingdale Asylum was built and opened in 1821. With the subsequent growth of the City, in 1893 it was found advisable to sell this property to Columbia University and other institutions and to move Bloomingdale to its present location in White Plains.

Since the construction of the original Bloomingdale Hospital buildings in White Plains there have been extensive developments of the Hospital property, among which may be mentioned the following: the construction of Macy and Bunker Villas for men patients; Brown Villa and Bard House and Bruce House for women patients; special occupational therapy buildings and gymnasiums for both men and women patients; a clinic building including operating room unit and dental and X-ray laboratory units; a student nurses' house; a staff house and six cottages for physicians. In 1938 a modern building for physical therapy was constructed in connection with the men's department. In 1941 the Nichols

Cottage, an air-conditioned building with accommodations for 20 disturbed women patients was constructed and named in honor of Dr. Charles H. Nichols, formerly Medical Superintendent of the hospital from 1877 to 1889. Other sections of the hospital have been modernized by renovation promoting the safety and medical care of the patients. A nine-hole golf course has been made available and the grounds, 277 acres in extent, have been otherwise developed.

By vote of the Board of Governors of the Society on June 15, 1936, the name of Bloomingdale Hospital was changed to "The New York Hospital—Westchester Division" in order to convey a clearer understanding than had hitherto prevailed of the relation of the Hospital in White Plains to the Society of The New York Hospital.

In 1877 The New York Hospital moved to new quarters on West 15th and 16th Streets. In September 1932 it again moved into new buildings at 68th to 71st Streets overlooking the East River. On this site, in the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, the Hospital has provided accommodations for the study and treatment of mental disorders. Cornell University Medical College occupies the immediately adjoining and connected buildings on York Avenue from 68th to 70th Streets. The Society of The New York Hospital with its two psychiatric hospitals which supplement rather than duplicate each other, provides exceptional facilities for modern and scientific psychiatric diagnosis and treatment.



BEDROOM, BROWN VILLA

THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL NEW YORK HOSPITAL — WESTCHESTER DIVISION

To the Board of Governors of The Society of the New York Hospital:

I have the honor to present herewith the report of the New York Hospital-Westchester Division for the year ending December 31, 1946.

Dr. Clarence O. Cheney who served the hospital for ten years as Medical Director, and who completed thirty-five years of service in psychiatry, retired June 30, 1946. In spite of difficulties in obtaining adequate personnel and supplies, he maintained and advanced the standards of care and treatment of patients. His leadership and devotion to duty were an inspiration to all who were associated with him in the work of the hospital and in the community. Dr. Cheney became Medical Director Emeritus of the New York Hospital-Westchester Division on July 1. He was succeeded by the present incumbent who had the honor of being appointed to take office on July 1, and who has been associated with the hospital since August 1, 1928, and had been Assistant Medical Director since 1936.

ADMISSIONS

During the year fewer patients were admitted to the hospital, largely due to the shortage of personnel and accommodations. In accepting patients for admission the practice has been continued of giving preference to those who are suffering from recoverable psychiatric disorders. Two-thirds of the patients admitted had been sick less than a year before admission. In 1946 it was necessary to establish a waiting list for both men and women patients. During the year, 322 patients, 193 women and 129 men, were admitted for treatment. Forty-eight of the patients admitted had previously received treatment at this hospital on one or more occasions, and 79 others had been treated previously in other psychiatric hospitals. Physicians in private practice referred the majority of patients to the hospital. Four came directly from the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic. Two hundred and forty-eight of the new patients were residents of New York State, 82 of them living in Westchester County, and 21 in White Plains. Westchester County therefore provided 25 per cent of all patients admitted, or 33 per cent of the New York State residents. Seventy-four patients came from eighteen other States and from Venezuela.

Two hundred and fifty-three, or over 78 per cent of the patients admitted, were received on a voluntary basis. Seventeen others under the age of 21 were admitted on the application of their parents; six were received on physician's certificates; and 39 were certified for treatment at the time of admission. Five patients were received on transfer from other hospitals in the State.

Two-thirds of the patients admitted were under the age of fifty; 79 were between thirty and forty; 59 were between twenty and thirty, and 10 were under

the age of twenty. The average age of the women admitted was 43, and of the men 43.7.

Twenty-eight men and five women who were veterans of World War II were admitted during the year, making a total of 112 veterans who have been under treatment at this hospital. Four were admitted twice.

One hundred and fifty-eight of the patients admitted had received college or professional education. The professions were represented by twelve physicians, three dentists, six lawyers, nine teachers, six engineers, four artists, and two writers. Twenty-five other patients were students.

Ninety-four, or 29 per cent of the patients admitted, were diagnosed as having manic-depressive psychoses, and 78, or 24 per cent, as having dementia praecox. As usual these two groups constituted over half of the admissions. Sixty-three, or approximately 20 per cent of the new patients, were diagnosed as having psychoneuroses; and 32, or 10 per cent had mental disorders associated with the involutional period. Only one patient was admitted for the treatment of mental disorder associated with the excessive use of alcohol; 19 other patients were admitted for the treatment of alcoholism without mental disorder. We have continued to receive for treatment of alcoholism only those patients who are willing to come to the hospital and preferably make their own petition for certification by a court so that they remain under treatment for a period of from six to twelve months.

DISCHARGES

Three hundred and thirty-five patients were discharged during the year. Of these, 111, or 33 per cent, were considered recovered, i.e., they were able to resume their places in life with effectiveness and in many instances they apparently functioned better, as a mental illness is frequently an experience which in a fashion clears the atmosphere and enables the patient to come to grips with problems in adjustment with which he has previously temporized. One hundred and ninety-seven, or 58.8 per cent of the patients discharged, had been in the hospital less than six months, and 74, or 37 per cent of these were completely recovered. Two hundred and eighty-four, or 85 per cent, had been in the hospital less than one year. Two hundred and sixty-two of the total number discharged were either recovered or improved, thus showing that 78 per cent of all patients discharged during the year were definitely benefited by hospital treatment. Sixteen patients died in the hospital and four died while out of the hospital on visit. The table on page 54 gives further details regarding the length of time the patients were under treatment and their condition on discharge.

The hospital has continued to offer its services to patients who are on convalescent status and to those who have been discharged. During the year, 412 such patients visited the physicians in the hospital and 95 visited at our New York office for consultation and advice.

CLINICAL SERVICES

Dr. John L. Smalldon, who for ten years had been Physician-in-Charge of the women's department, was promoted to the post of Assistant Medical Director on July 1.



LOUNGE, STUDENT NURSES HOUSE

Dr. Dorothy Burdick, who has been associated with the hospital since 1929, was promoted to Physician-in-Charge of the women's department on July 1.

Five physicians, all veterans of World War II, joined the staff to receive training in psychiatry: from the Medical Corps of the United States Navy: Dr. John J. Head, appointed January 1; Dr. Arthur T. Rowe, appointed June 1; and Dr. David M. Keedy, appointed July 1. from the Medical Corps of the United States Army: Dr. E. Alden Ellison, appointed April 1; and Dr. Alexander Carlen, appointed August 15.

Dr. Waldo E. Burnett, Resident Physician, resigned March 1 to enter active service in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army.

Dr. Gordon Keppel, Assistant Resident Physician, who had been on the service for a three months' appointment, left on March 31 to continue his work in internal medicine at the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester.

Dr. Robert E. Nixon, Assistant Resident Physician, left on April 10 to go into the U. S. Army Medical Corps.

Dr. William R. Parsons, Assistant Resident Physician, left on April 18 to go into the U. S. Army Medical Corps.

Dr. Ludwig Mancusi-Ungaro, Assistant Resident Physician, left on November 19 to receive training in neurology.

The resident medical staff continues to be so organized as to provide frequent consultations upon the problems of the individual patient. Each patient admitted to the hospital is assigned to a physician who assumes the responsibility for examinations and the direction of the program therapies and the application of psychotherapy. Conferences are held each week day morning in both the men's and women's departments at which time the physicians, supervisors of nurses, and the heads of the various therapeutic departments discuss the condition and treatment of patients. On two mornings each week a general clinical conference is held at which physicians from both the men's and women's departments attend, and patients and their case histories are presented for the consideration of diagnosis and treatment. In this way many of the patients have the opportunity to discuss their problems with the entire staff and receive the benefit of their experience in psychotherapy and the management of psychiatric problems.

Each patient is studied with reference to the family background, the influence of parental and school training and of the dynamic experiences during his development. The setting in which the mental illness occurred is thoroughly studied together with the way in which the patient has reacted to the stresses and strains of the precipitating circumstances of his illness. In the physical examination of the patient, the clinical and laboratory resources together with the aid of specialists in the different departments of medicine and surgery are utilized. The mental examination is made by following a systematic method. With this information the physician is able to carry out the psychotherapy needed by each patient throughout the course of the patient's residence in the hospital.

The Monday meetings were continued throughout the year except for the summer months. At these meetings clinical studies and reviews of current

psychiatric literature are presented and discussed. In addition to the formal and informal conferences these seminars serve the purpose of teaching the physicians in training and contributing to the high standards of our clinical work. From time to time distinguished visiting physicians, with broad clinical experience, who have done original work in psychiatry and related fields, are invited to address the medical staff.

SPECIAL STUDIES

The use of electric shock therapy has continued to be an important adjunct in the treatment of our patients. Drs. Hamilton and Peabody have been in charge of administering this form of treatment. Electric shock was employed in the treatment of 179 patients, 58 men and 121 women, an increase of 20 over the previous year. Insulin was given to only seven patients who were suffering from serious physical disease or were so physically reduced as to require the tonic effects of this treatment before electric shock was given. Our experience has shown that electric shock treatment accomplishes with greater safety the desired results and is certainly more effective than insulin in the treatment of emotional disorders. Curare was given by intravenous injection to all of the patients before the use of electric shock therapy and this measure has not only assisted in preventing serious complications but it has definitely contributed to the comfortable state of the patients following treatment.

Even with the marked decrease in nursing personnel electric shock therapy has made it possible for us to take care of more men patients than during the previous year, particularly those who are acutely disturbed and suicidal. Resistive, negativistic and acutely sick patients are markedly improved after a series of six or eight electric shock treatments. As a result they become more responsive to our medical and nursing procedures and within a few weeks are able to follow a full program of hospital activities with benefit and pleasure. It becomes possible for them to engage in active and constructive psychotherapeutic interviews much earlier in their treatment than formerly and this achievement of a responsive attitude has done much in maintaining and promoting morale and self-esteem which are of value in the treatment of the sick.

Patients suffering from emotional disorders, especially those with manic-depressive and involutional melancholia reactions, have shown the most dramatic results from this form of treatment. Electric shock has been our most effective measure in controlling suicidal drives. It has proven of life-saving value in the management of acutely excited and exhausted patients who were suffering from dementia praecox as well as the emotional disorders. We continue to believe that many patients who in the past were inclined to become settled in their abnormal patterns of thinking, feeling and acting, are thus stimulated to levels of improvement and recovery.

The use of Electric Shock Therapy in the Treatment of Psychoneuroses by Dr. Hamilton. This study shows that there has been a three-fold increase in the admission rate of patients suffering from psychoneurotic disorders in the past twenty-five years. In 1946, 63 or 20 per cent of our new patients were diagnosed as having psychoneuroses. In previous years studies have been made showing the results of the hospital treatment of patients suffering from psycho-



MEN'S PHYSICAL THERAPY BUILDING

neurotic disorders and we have learned that in addition to the purely psychotherapeutic approach to these partial mental reactions, the change of environment and the supervised program of activities which the hospital offers greatly benefit these patients in their more complete readjustment. Dr. Hamilton has studied the course of fifty patients suffering from psychoneuroses who in addition to psychotherapy and program therapies of the hospital, have also received electric shock in the three year period between 1942 and 1944. The results have been compared with those obtained in earlier studies of 200 psychoneurotic patients whose treatment was not supplemented by electric shock therapy. There was a distinct difference between the two groups in the average length of hospitalization: in the group receiving shock treatment it was five and a half months, while in the other group it was eight and three-fourths months, showing that the period of hospitalization of those who received this additional treatment was less than two-thirds of the time for the group treated in the pre-shock era. Of the 200 patients, 151 received some benefit from treatment, while 48 of the 50 who received electric shock treatment were so considered. Only those patients who were not showing a good response to the other forms of treatment were given this additional therapy and it was needed in about one-third of the patients suffering from psychoneuroses during the three year period.

Electroencephalography by Dr. Clow. Electroencephalograms were made on a total of 28 patients during the year: 23 had normal encephalograms, 3 were abnormal, and 2 were borderline or suggestive. We have been interested in the tracings of patients suffering from dementia praecox. Our studies on a small series of 12 patients with dementia praecox of the catatonic type did not demonstrate anything remarkable. Four electroencephalograms were done on patients with histories of head injuries; one of these was normal, one was abnormal and two were borderline.

A Study of the Modification of Mental Illness by Intercurrent Physical Disorders in One Hundred Patients by Drs. Clow and Prout. This was a study of 100 patients who suffered from intercurrent physical illness during the twelve and a half year period from July 1, 1933 to January 1, 1946. The purpose of the study was to determine the frequency of mental improvement associated with such physical disorders. A total of 67 of the 100 cases showed improvement following intercurrent physical disorder with the improvement proceeding directly to recovery in 11 patients. The most striking and constant change which appeared was in the manic-depressive group. The study suggested that one factor determining the mental improvement often associated with intercurrent physical disorder was a stimulation of the patient's interest toward the realistic goal of recovery.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

This department under the direction of Dr. Edward I. Strongin has continued to serve the hospital efficiently during the year. Dr. Arthur L. Benton, Attending Psychologist, resigned July 1. Miss Jean Blauvelt, Assistant Psychologist, resigned on the 3rd of February, and Miss Mildred R. Henrich was appointed in her place on July 8. Miss Anne D. Kennard was appointed a Psychological Intern on April 1.

The program of psychological testing and aiding in diagnosis continued in close collaboration with the medical staff. When physicians requested certain information, tests were selected and applied accordingly. Members of the department attended staff conferences and in many instances presented and discussed the related material. During the year 172 patients were given a total of 521 psychological tests.

A new approach developed this year is the giving of vocational, avocational and educational guidance to those patients who need this additional help. Vocational guidance is valuable for the well person because the type of work best suited to one's personality and ability is helpful in maintaining a happy and well balanced adjustment. It is even more important for people who have had emotional problems to be placed in the right type of work. We commonly see people who, due to changes in their family situation, suddenly find that they have very few interests or hobbies. The proper utilization of spare time through the development of hobbies is an essential function to which the psychological department can make a contribution. There is also the problem of determining what type of educational program is needed by the younger patients.

Dr. Strongin has given a series of lectures dealing with the most commonly used tests, thereby acquainting the physicians and personnel of the hospital with the work of the department and affording them better understanding of psychological studies and reports.

In September Dr. Strongin was appointed Visiting Professor of Psychology at Cornell University. Graduate students in psychology from Cornell University will be appointed for training in this hospital as student interns. Only especially qualified students who have already completed their work for a master's degree will be considered for these positions.

Research projects were actively carried out during the year. Drs. Strongin, Stauffer and Rowe have made studies of the parotid salivary secretory rate in depressed patients, in patients with involutional melancholia, and in individual patients over a long period of time in order to observe the changes that occur in the clinical course of mental reactions.

CLINICAL AND X-RAY LABORATORIES

The laboratories under the direction of Dr. Clow have continued as in previous years to meet the requirements of the hospital in performing laboratory work on patients and employees. This work has included routine blood counts, urinalyses, blood chemistry examinations and blood (Kline) serology tests on all newly admitted patients, and in the case of positive blood (Kline) reactions, a second specimen has been sent to the Westchester County Laboratory for a Wasserman test. When indicated, subsequent periodic tests have been carried out on patients during the course of their treatment. A total of 10,159 clinical laboratory examinations was made during the year, of which 8,076 were for patients and 2,083 for employees.

Regular examinations were made on samples from our milk and water supplies which showed a very satisfactory low bacterial count.

The practice has been continued of making stool examinations, according to the procedure which was originally approved by the Westchester County

GRADUATE NURSES' RESIDENCE



Health Department, on all persons newly employed in the kitchen. All such examinations which were made during the year were negative.

The medical care of personnel has continued under the direction of Dr. Clow as Resident Internist. The usual regular daily clinic has been held. Because of the large number of sick employees seen during the clinic period, special hours were scheduled for examination of prospective employees as well as time for the treatment of sick employees in the infirmary. A total of 2,187 visits not including those for physical examinations relative to employment, was made during the year; of these visits, 972 were first visits and 1,215 were revisits. A total of 255 initial complete physical examinations was made preliminary to employment as compared with 214 during the previous year.

X-ray Laboratory. The X-ray laboratory had made all necessary examinations of patients and employees. This work has included routine X-rays of the teeth, and routine X-rays of the chest and spine on all patients preliminary to electric shock therapy. Films of the spine have also been made on every patient following electric shock treatment. The practice of making chest X-rays as a part of the preliminary physical examination on all new employees has been continued. A total of 1,456 separate X-ray examinations was made; of this number, 925 were made of patients and 531 of employees. The Resident Internist has continued to make immediate interpretation of films and Dr. Roy D. Duckworth has continued as Attending Radiologist, visiting the hospital each week. Those films which were obscure were quickly referred to Dr. Duckworth's office.

Electrocardiography. These studies have continued to be made on all patients when there was an indication and they were done routinely on all patients having electric shock treatment. A total of 230 such examinations was made in 1946. Of these, 207 were done for patients and 23 for employees.

Dr. Clow visited several psychiatric clinics and hospitals in the East to observe the current research work which is being carried on in these centers.

NURSING EDUCATION AND SERVICE

Miss Eloise A. Shields, who was Director of Nursing, resigned on January 5. She had directed the department of nursing through the difficult years of the war, had previously guided the School of Nursing through many of its changing fortunes, and had contributed substantially to the development of the present affiliating school of psychiatric nursing.

Miss Florence M. Harvey, a graduate of the Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, also of Teachers College, Columbia University, and who was director of nursing and assistant professor of nursing for four years at the Neuropsychiatric Institute of the University of Michigan, was appointed Director of Nursing on February 1. During the weeks intervening between January 5 and February 1, Mrs. Pauline Maddock, the Assistant Director of Nursing, served as Director. On February 25 Mrs. Maddock retired from nursing and Mrs. Grace Hartman Crosetto, a former instructor in psychiatric nursing on the staff of the hospital, was reappointed on March 4 as supervisor and later succeeded to the position of Assistant Director of Nursing. In the course of the year many charge nurses resigned but we have been fortunate in securing several others. The total number of nursing personnel for the year 1946 has

been below that of the previous year and it has been with great difficulty that the standards of proper care and treatment of patients have been maintained.

The number of affiliating students enrolled during the year was 248, as compared with 260 enrolled in 1945. One hundred and ninety-three completed the course, four left without completing it, and 51 were still in training at the hospital at the end of the year. The reduction in the total number of these affiliating students is directly attributable to the fact that fewer nurses are enrolling in the home schools. The schools of nursing from which students have been accepted for the twelve weeks' affiliation in psychiatric nursing are the Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital, the Lenox Hill Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital schools, all of New York City, also Mount Vernon Hospital, St. John's Riverside Hospital, and the White Plains Hospital schools which are located in Westchester County. Several of the schools were unable to fulfill their contracts as to the number of students and have informed us that they will be unable to do so for the greater part of 1947. We were fortunate in making arrangements for the affiliation of selected students from the State of Michigan. The first of these Michigan students came on December 12 from the Grace Hospital and the Harper Hospital schools of nursing in Detroit and from the Mercy Central Hospital school at Grand Rapids, and from the Edward W. Sparrow Hospital school in Lansing. The arrangement is a temporary measure but the plan is one of mutual benefit as it enables the Michigan schools to obtain affiliation in psychiatric nursing.

All affiliating students have received valuable experience in psychiatric nursing and have benefited by lectures and demonstrations by the medical and nursing staffs and heads of other departments. They have also been of very substantial assistance to the nursing service and to the work of the hospital.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

This department has continued under the direction of Dr. Sniffen who has given his full time aside from his weekly visits to Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic from which he resigned on July 1. All newly admitted patients have received oral and X-ray examinations. Dental prophylaxis by the dental hygienist who has also given instruction to patients in the proper care of the teeth, has been carried out regularly. The practice of re-examining patients every six months has been continued.

Dr. Sniffen has carried out restorative and reparative work where indicated. The total number of patients' visits to the dental department during the year was 2,538 as compared with 2,485 in 1945. There was a total of 4,321 operations performed.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

The men's and women's physical therapy departments have continued to function in an effective manner. These treatments are most helpful to the newly admitted patients. During the first few days of the patients' hospital residence when they are being carefully studied by the physicians and the various consultants, and before they have become engaged in a full program of hospital activities, massage, hydrotherapy and electrical treatments such as ultra-violet



RECEPTION HALL, STURGIS HALL—WOMEN'S OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

and infra-red light and diathermy, are of benefit psychologically as well as physically. Many of the patients continue to receive these treatments throughout their hospital residence.

The men's department carried out 18,469 treatments and the women's department 30, 200. Mr. Hareide is in charge of the men's department and Miss Larsen has continued to direct the women's department.

During the year 151 patients received 2,699 prolonged baths, and 155 patients received 2,516 packs. The number of these treatments has decreased as electric shock has made it possible for patients to be responsive earlier in their hospital residence to the other program therapies. These treatments were administered by the nursing service.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The women's occupational therapy department under the direction of Miss Patton has continued its varied activities throughout the year. Several trained and experienced occupational therapists joined the department, thus making it possible to increase some of the interesting work which had been curtailed during the war on account of lack of personnel. The patients have continued their interest in gardening, taking over most of the responsibility for planting, cultivating and gathering the vegetables and flowers.

With a new instructor there has been a great interest in leather work and glove-making. Many of the patients have continued their interest in this craft as a hobby after leaving the hospital and some have been able to add to their income through such work. Sewing has become increasingly popular; many patients took up this art for the first time in their lives and enjoyed dressmaking. In addition to making clothes for themselves, the patients made nearly a thousand articles of clothing for children, including dresses, shirts and babies' sacques which were sent to various parts of Europe. Some of the patients have acted as instructors, thereby contributing substantially to the work of the department in addition to the personal satisfaction achieved. Painting and modeling have afforded a splendid medium for self-expression. The physicians have found some of these artistic creations helpful in understanding the problems and drives as expressed in their patients' productions and in some instances this has served to further the progress in psychotherapy. Two patients presented Sturgis Hall with three beautiful paintings which have added to the attractiveness of the building. Knitting has continued to be the best form of occupation suitable for the hall classes and most of the patients knit on the halls during their periods of leisure. Three hundred and forty-two women patients received occupational therapy during the year. Two hundred and seventeen affiliating student nurses received lectures and instruction in occupational therapy. The department was able to give instruction to a young women who is carrying out a craft program at the Burke Foundation.

Mr. Haas has continued in charge of the men's occupational therapy department. Although there was one vacancy in the department, the therapists were able to carry out all of the established craft activities. The print shop has continued to make practically all the forms and stationery used, the printer acting as instructor to the patients rather than doing the printing himself. Carpentry

and metal work have been popular and the patients have made many valuable and attractive articles.

Physicians and workers in the field of occupational therapy have visited both departments during the year for advice and suggestions in organizing similar departments in other hospitals. Some of the patients have been interested in making equipment aids for handicapped persons under Mr. Haas' direction. A film demonstrating the use of equipment aids for those having only one hand and for those confined to bed was shown at the annual meeting of the Iowa State Occupational Therapy Association in April. Equipment was also exhibited and demonstrated at the third annual meeting of the American Geriatrics Society in New York City in June. Some of this equipment was loaned for the use of a patient in one of the local general hospitals. Many national organizations interested in rehabilitation have made use of these projects which were developed in the men's occupational therapy department.

A total of 211 men patients received occupational therapy during the year.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The men's and women's physical education departments have continued under the direction of Mr. Collins and Miss Phelan. The two gymnasiums have continued to serve the patients during inclement weather. The indoor program included basket ball, volley ball, pool, ping-pong, bowling, badminton, and corrective exercises. Modern and folk dancing classes continued to be very popular. Much enthusiasm was displayed over the various tournaments in the activities of the two departments. The outdoor program was similar to that of previous years and included golf, tennis, croquet, badminton, baseball, swimming, long walks and picnics. We have attempted to teach and encourage individuals and groups wishing to improve their skill but we have continued to emphasize the recreational and socialization values of sports. In providing activities for acutely ill patients, the groups have been kept small so that individual attention could be given. During March the annual sports night was held in the women's gymnasium. Many of the patients, both men and women, participated in the exhibition games and folk dances. On the Fourth of July a "County Fair" was held on the women's grounds. This was enjoyed by many patients and their relatives.

The schedule of activities has included one evening entertainment each week from October until May. Motion pictures are probably enjoyed by more patients than any other type of entertainment; care is given to the selection of suitable films. The dances have been well attended and an effort has been made to increase the number of patients enjoying this part of the social program. Bridge and Salmagundi parties have also been enjoyed.

The personnel have met several times during the year under instruction to enjoy the facilities of the gymnasium.

The affiliating student nurses have continued to receive instruction in the women's physical education department and have taken part in supervising the work.



RECEPTION HALL, MEN'S OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY BUILDING

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Wright has continued as director of the music department. Emphasis has been placed upon individual instruction in voice, piano and violin and many patients who started these interests in the hospital have continued them after leaving. Musical programs were given before the presentation of current motion pictures at the evening entertainments. A male choral group sang favorite songs on some of these occasions, frequently followed by group singing. A new portable phonograph was purchased and a variety of recordings was added to the music library. The playing of these records on the different halls has been enjoyed and Mrs. Wright has done much to further the appreciation of good music.

LIBRARIES

Miss Atkinson has continued as librarian. There has been a marked increase in interest in the various activities of this department. Convalescent patients have gone to the library to read and to select books. Books and periodicals have been distributed on the halls so that patients unable to go to the library have been given the opportunity to select reading material. Book reviews were prepared by women patients and given at meetings held on Monday afternoons. The men also held meetings which were well attended; talks on professional and business subjects by patients were as popular as the book reviews. Eleven patients assisted the librarian during the year. Miss Atkinson has assisted in shock treatment by reading to groups of patients as they awaited treatment.

Two hundred and eighty volumes were added to the patients' library so that at the end of the year an inventory showed 3,676 volumes. The circulation of books in the patients' library numbered 16,930. Thirty-eight periodicals were subscribed to for patients, five for the School of Nursing, 24 for personnel, and 20 for other non-medical departments.

During the year the librarian began a reclassification and cataloguing of the medical library; at the same time many out-of-date books were removed from the shelves and stored. A vocational guidance library was established in conjunction with the psychology department. Many valuable books and reprints were repaired and rebound. The medical library received as a gift from the Pennsylvania Hospital an 1817 reprint of a report by Benjamin Franklin on the Pennsylvania Hospital written in 1754. Two hundred and eighty-one volumes were added to the medical library during the year, making a total inventory of 6,313 volumes. Subscription to 28 medical journals was continued.

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

This department under the direction of Miss O'Grady has maintained high standards despite the difficulty in obtaining adequate personnel. There were practically no applicants for domestic employment and only two convalescent patients from the Hudson River State Hospital were given employment in 1946. The department is responsible not only for the training and direction of the maids and porters but also has supervision of the linen and clothing rooms, the upholstery shop, and the care of the pantries and the serving of meals in the 15 dining rooms for patients and the five dining rooms for personnel.

It was somewhat easier than during the war years to obtain new furnishings and we have been able to make some replacements. Hall Three for women patients was completely redecorated and refurnished. The frames of some of the upholstered chairs and sofas were made in the hospital shops. Hall Four for men patients was completely renovated, new carpets were laid, and new pictures were purchased to add to the attractiveness of the hall. There have been many improvements in various parts of the hospital, including doctors' offices and living quarters for personnel.

DIETARY DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Anshutz has continued in charge of this department which is responsible for the preparation and cooking of all food served to patients and personnel except at the individual staff cottages. High levels of service and quality of food have been maintained despite the difficulty in obtaining supplies, poor delivery service, and problems of shortages and turnover in personnel. Patients and personnel have frequently commented favorably on the meals served in the hospital.

The daily average number of meals served to patients was 815, the daily average number served to personnel was 1,081. The total number of meals served to patients and personnel during the year was 691,780. Over 2,000 persons were served at the various patients' parties, and over 1,500 at the meetings of the Westchester County Medical Society and other special occasions.

The "Special Diet Manual", compiled by Mrs. Anshutz and Miss Alice O'Donnell was completed and printed in the occupational therapy print shop and is now in circulation in the hospital. We have had several requests for this manual from other hospitals.

YORK LODGE

The facilities of York Lodge on the hospital property at Orienta Beach, Mamaroneck, on Long Island Sound, have continued to serve the patients of the hospital but because of the shortage of personnel it has not been possible to open the Lodge for occupancy. Groups of men and women patients were sent several times a week for day parties during the summer months and enjoyed the salt water bathing as well as the tennis court and croquet field adjoining the beach. There were 27 day parties which afforded the benefit of these outings to 140 patients.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

The personnel purchased from payroll deductions United States Savings Bonds amounting to \$17,700. They contributed \$582.25 to the American Red Cross and \$129.50 to the United Service Organization.

Nurses' Fund. Relatives and friends of patients again made generous contributions, amounting during the year to \$4,077.70, so that it was possible to distribute substantial amounts at Christmas to nurses and other personnel who had to do with the care of patients. The hospital personnel are grateful for this expression of appreciation.



CLUB ROOM, MEN'S GYMNASIUM

Donations. We are happy to acknowledge donations of \$9,720.19 from former patients or relatives and other friends of the hospital, compared with a total of \$8,656.65 the previous year. Such expressions of interest in the hospital are very gratifying and it is hoped that during the coming years more contributions will be made to meet our needs.

Inspection of hospital. Dr. Joseph H. Shuffleton, Acting Medical Inspector of the State Department of Mental Hygiene, visited and inspected the hospital on January 29 and April 29. Dr. O. A. Kilpatrick, Acting Medical Inspector, visited and inspected the hospital on September 5. In accordance with the Mental Hygiene law the Medical Inspector interviewed all patients admitted and remaining since the last previous inspection and thoroughly surveyed the hospital plant and its facilities.

Officers from the White Plains Fire Department made an inspection of the hospital on September 26. The buildings were found to meet satisfactorily the requirements of the fire laws.

Awards. Dr. Clarence O. Cheney and Dr. James H. Wall received the Selective Service Medal for work during the War on the local Medical Advisory Board of the Selective Service System.

On May 14 Dr. D. Austin Sniffen was awarded the Jarvie Medal which is given for distinguished service in dentistry by the Dental Society of the State of New York.

Dr. Edward B. Allen was elected First Vice-President, and Dr. Hollis E. Clow Second Vice-President of the American Geriatrics Society.

Meetings. The Medical Society of the County of Westchester held five regular meetings at the hospital during the year.

A regional conference for hospital survey and planning under the New York State Post War Public Works Planning Commission was held at the hospital on April 26. This was attended by hospital administrators, physicians, and members of the Commission.

The Westchester Cancer Committee of the American Cancer Society sponsored meetings which were held weekly during April and May at this hospital. Courses of lectures on the diagnosis and treatment of cancer were presented for physicians throughout the County, particularly for those returning from the Armed Services.

A teaching course in obstetrics and gynecology, sponsored by the Medical Society of the County of Westchester, was given for physicians of the community during October and November.

On May 9th Dr. Howard S. Liddell, Professor of Psychology at Cornell University, spoke to the staff and invited physicians on *Experimental Neuroses in Animals*.

At a meeting of the Westchester County Women's Medical Association held at the hospital on May 29th, Dr. Cheney gave a talk and showed motion pictures on electric shock treatment.

Religious Services. The Reverend Alfred C. Arnold, rector of Grace Church, White Plains, and chaplain of the hospital, continued to conduct the services on Sunday afternoons and administered communion to patients requesting it. The regular choir has continued its helpful services. Special musical services were held on Christmas and Easter Sundays.

The Reverend Father William J. Cavanagh and his assistant, The Reverend Father Vincent Gregorewicz of the Church of our Lady of Sorrows, have been faithful in attending to the religious comfort of the Roman Catholic patients.

Visitors. Visits of friends and relatives to patients during the year totaled 6,740 for men patients, and 16,319 for women patients.

Special Visitors:

February 27: Dr. Pierre Fouquet, Dr. Sidney Pelage and Mlle. Monod of France, members of French Medical Mission, to observe our methods of psychiatric treatment and the work of the psychology department in rehabilitation.

March 4: Dr. W. Mayergross from Crichton Royal Hospital, Dumfries, Scotland.

May 4: Dr. M. Ellermann from Copenhagen Mental Hospital, Roskilke, Denmark.

May 5: Dr. Pierre Rubé, psychiatrist from France visiting the United States on the invitation of the Institute of Human Development and the Rockefeller Foundation, to see institutions and study psychiatric techniques.

May 7: Mr. Allston G. Gutterein, architect of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., to observe Nichols Cottage and to study the plans of its construction.

May 31: Dr. A. L. MacKinnon, Medical Superintendent of Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ontario, to observe our facilities for treatment.

August 24: Dr. Leslie A. Osborn, Assistant Professor and acting head of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Buffalo School of Medicine.

September 11: Mr. F. Nielson, official photographer of the State Department of Mental Hygiene, to see motion pictures of shock treatment at this hospital.

September 19: Miss Mildred Gottdanke, Educational Director of Bellevue Hospital School of Nursing, and a group of clinical instructors.

September 25: Dr. Harry Luloff from the Veterans Administration Hospital in the Bronx, New York, to observe shock treatment.

October 10: Mrs. Rachel Stokes of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to study our methods of redecorating and furnishing halls for patients.

October 15: Miss Edith Johnson of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, an educational writer who is interested in improving the care of mental patients in her State.

November 15: Dr. W. W. Elgin, Clinical Director of Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Maryland.

November 22: Miss Elza T. R. Nina of Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.



WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM

Trees and Gardens. During the year, groups of children from White Plains, including Girl Scout troops with their leaders, have visited the grounds of the hospital to study the trees which have been marked, and the wild and garden flowers.

The patients and their relatives and friends have continued to enjoy the formal gardens and the floral displays in the assembly hall at Christmas time and Easter.

Inventory. An inventory of the hospital furnishings and equipment was started during the year. The men's department, including the occupational therapy building and the gymnasium, has been completed, and about 75 per cent of the work has been done in the women's department.

TEACHING, CONSULTATION AND CLINICAL APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Clarence O. Cheney, Medical Director Emeritus, continued as Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College and gave a course of lectures to the medical students on the various forms of shock therapy, using motion pictures taken by him at the hospital. He also continued as Consulting Psychiatrist to the New York Hospital and Bellevue Hospital, New York City, White Plains Hospital, Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, New York, Northern Westchester Hospital, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Vassar Brothers Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and St. Luke's Convalescent Hospital at Greenwich, Connecticut. He also represented the New York State Medical Society on the Board of Psychiatric Examiners of the State Department of Mental Hygiene.

Dr. James H. Wall, Medical Director, was promoted to Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College. He was also appointed Consulting Psychiatrist to the White Plains Hospital, and Consultant in Neuropsychiatry to the Veterans Administration.

Dr. Edward B. Allen has continued as Instructor in Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College and psychiatrist to out-patients in the Department of Psychiatry at the New York Hospital.

ADDRESSES, PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

Dr. Clarence O. Cheney: *The Use of Electric Shock Treatment in Psychiatric Practice*, Rochester Academy of Medicine, Rochester, N. Y., January 8; the same to the staffs of the Utica and Marcy State Hospitals and to other invited physicians, Utica State Hospital, Utica, N. Y., January 9; *The Psychologist's Contribution to the Psychiatric Hospital*, (Dr. Cheney and Dr. Strongin), published in the American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 103, No. 1, July 1946.

Dr. James H. Wall: Psychiatry and the Community, Civic Department of the Contemporary Club of White Plains, January 16; *The Contribution of Psychiatric Experience to the Maintenance of Mental Health*, published in the Westchester Medical Bulletin, January 1946; *The Results of Hospital Treatment, including Electric Shock, of Psychoneurotic Patients*, (Dr. Wall and Dr. Hamilton), a combined meeting of the New York Neurological Society and the Section of Neurology and Psychiatry of the New York Academy of Medicine, April 9; *Psychiatry and Obstetrics*, medical and nursing staffs of the Mount Vernon Hospital, Mount Vernon, N. Y., November 26; *The Development of*

Modern Psychiatry, a chapter in a book, *Modern Attitude in Psychiatry*, published by the Columbia University Press.

Dr. Hollis E. Clow: *A Study of the Modification of Mental Illness by Intercurrent Physical Disorders in One Hundred Patients*, (Dr. Clow and Dr. Prout), read by title before the American Psychiatric Association, Chicago, Ill., May 1946, published in the American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 103, No. 2, September 1946.

Dr. Curtis T. Prout: *Psychiatric Reactions to War-Time Stress as Seen in Members of the Armed Services, Referred to a Private Mental Hospital*, published in the Psychiatric Quarterly, Vol. 20, July 1946; *A Study of the Modification of Mental Illness by Intercurrent Physical Disorders in One Hundred Patients*, (Dr. Prout and Dr. Clow), read by title before the American Psychiatric Association, Chicago, Ill., May 1946; published in the American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 103, No. 2, September 1946.

Dr. Edward B. Allen: *The Importance of Books in Recovery of Patients*, the annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N. J., February 13; *The Use of Books with Neuropsychiatric Patients*, Institute on Library Service in Hospital School of Library Service, Columbia University, April 6; *Early Manifestations of Personality Disorder in Senescence*, annual meeting of the American Geriatrics Society, New York City, June 15; *Bibliotherapy for Neuropsychiatric Patients*, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York, July 18; *Dangers of Alcoholism*, senior high school group, Presbyterian Church, White Plains, N. Y., September 29; *Behavior Patterns in Older People*, annual meeting of the New Jersey Association of the Homes for the Aged, Asbury Park, N. J., November 20; *Books Help Neuropsychiatric Patients*, published in the Library Journal, Vol. 71, No. 21, December 1, 1946.

Dr. Donald M. Hamilton: *Electric Shock Treatment*, with moving pictures, Committee on Electroshock and Tuberculosis of the State Department of Mental Hygiene, Albany, N. Y., May 15; *The Use of Electric Shock in Psychoneuroses*, American Psychiatric Association, Chicago, Ill., May 29; *Electric Shock Treatment in the Aged*, with motion pictures, American Geriatrics Society, New York City, June 15; *Manic-depressive Psychoses*, New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Society, Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N. J., November 22; *The Results of Hospital Treatment, including Electric Shock, of Psychoneurotic Patients*, (Dr. Wall and Dr. Hamilton), a combined meeting of the New York Neurological Society and the Section of Neurology and Psychiatry of the New York Academy of Medicine, April 9; *The Psychiatric Hospital as a Cultural Pattern*, a chapter in a book, *Current Therapies of Personality Disorders*, published by Gruen & Stratton, New York, N. Y., 1946.

Dr. Edward I. Strongin: *What is Healthy Adolescence?* School Committee of the Mental Hygiene Association of Westchester County, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., June 8; *The Psychologist's Contribution to the Psychiatric Hospital*, (Dr. Cheney and Dr. Strongin), published in American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 103, No. 1, July 1946.

Dr. D. Austin Sniffen: *The Value and Practice of Dental Departments in Mental Hospitals*, Dental Society of the State of New York, New York, N. Y.



GENERAL LIBRARY

May 14; *In Memoriam*, address at dedication to the soldiers who lost their lives in the last war and who were members of the Ninth District Dental Society, Bear Mountain, N. Y., October 2.

Miss Florence M. Harvey: *Vocational Opportunities in Nursing*, vocational guidance day program, White Plains High School, April 12.

Miss Louise Atkinson: *Vocational Opportunities in Library Work*, vocational guidance day program, White Plains High School, April 12.

Mr. Louis J. Haas: *Equipment Aids for the Aging Person Having Only One Hand*, third annual meeting of the American Geriatrics Society, New York City, June 13; *Developing Equipment Aids for Those With Only One Hand and Those Confined to Bed*, with motion pictures, annual meeting of the American Occupational Therapy Association, Chicago, Ill., August 14; *Colonial Lanterns*, a craft book privately printed and published, February 25; *Occupational Therapy in the Aging Person*, published in West Virginia Medical Journal, January 1946; *Practical Occupational Therapy*, second edition, published by Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., 1946.

CARE PROVIDED AT LESS THAN COST

The daily average number of patients, 272, was two more than during the previous year. The number of days' care was 99,567, an increase of 600 days over the previous year. Fifty per cent of the patients treated in the hospital paid less than the average cost of care. Thirty-seven of the 82 residents of Westchester County were in this group. Eleven patients were cared for on a free basis. The difference between the amount paid the hospital and the cost of care amounted to \$135,000, or the equivalent of free care and treatment throughout the year of 35 patients, or 12,775 days of free care. The cost of operating the hospital with estimated depreciations exceeded the income so that at the end of the year there was a substantial deficit.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the year we have been able to begin our program of repairs and replacements to the plant and equipment. The four additional rooms constructed on the third floor of the staff house were occupied in July. The kitchen in the basement of the staff house was refitted as a community kitchen for the physicians with children living at the staff house. Work was begun on converting the former medical director's house into a home for graduate nurses. The business office was completely renovated, including the installation of an acoustic-type ceiling and rubber tile flooring. The men's grounds were improved by the planting of trees and shrubbery around the occupational therapy building and along the new chain link fence, and by the building of a sidewalk. The exterior trim of the main buildings was painted white, which has greatly improved their appearance. The renovation of Hall Three for women was completed. Hall Four for men was completely renovated, including the laying of a new carpet. Most of the material for the complete renovation of Hall Seven for men has been received. The bowling alleys in the men's gymnasium were renovated.

The two chimneys serving the power plant were repaired. An American eight-row flat-work ironer was installed in the laundry, replacing a thirty-five

year old flat-work ironer. The garage and caretaker's house at the rear of York Lodge, Mamaroneck, were reshingled with asbestos shingles.

NEEDS

The cost of necessary replacements in the plant and equipment has been estimated at well over \$500,000. Orders have been placed for several of these replacements, including the installation of two new boilers and of a new engine and generator. Several additional halls should be completely renovated. New equipment will have to be purchased for the laboratories and the personnel increased in order to carry out more adequate physical investigations of our patients and further research work. The dining rooms for employees should be refurnished. More living rooms and rest rooms should be provided for the personnel. New equipment for the kitchen is needed. The usual income is not sufficient to take care of these extraordinary needs.

A special plea is made for contributions from relatives of patients or other friends of the hospital to meet these needs. The daily cost of operation has greatly increased and funds are sorely needed to continue and increase the charitable work of the hospital.

The Medical Director wishes to take this opportunity to express his gratitude for the splendid cooperation of the medical staff and other officers and personnel in carrying out the work of the hospital during the year. I wish also to express my appreciation to the Board of Governors and the Westchester Division Committee for the liberal support and helpful counsel given me since I assumed my duties as Medical Director.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. WALL, M.D.
Medical Director.



YORK LODGE—SUMMER COTTAGE AT ORIENTA POINT, LONG ISLAND SOUND

**GENERAL STATISTICS OF PATIENT POPULATION FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1946**

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total on books December 31, 1945	148	256	404
In hospital	104	163	267
On visit	44	93	137
Admitted during the year:			
First admissions	73	122	195
Readmissions	53	69	122
Transfers	3	2	5
Total admitted	129	193	322
Total under treatment during the year	277	449	726
Discharged during the year:			
*As recovered	31	75	106
*As much improved	38	39	77
*As improved	19	34	53
*As unimproved	9	29	38
As without mental disorder:			
Alcoholism	9	6	15
Psychopathic personality:			
With asocial or amoral trends	2	1	3
With pathologic emotionality	1	2	3
Drug addiction			
Died	13	7	20†
Transferred	6	13	19
Total discharged	128	207	335
Total remaining on books December 31, 1946	149	242	391
In hospital	106	158	264
On visit	43	84	127
Daily average population on books	149	253	402
Daily average population excluding visits	107	165	272
Rated capacity of hospital	125	176	301
Voluntary cases admitted during the year:			
First admissions	52	98	150
Readmissions	45	58	103
Physician's certificate cases admitted	2	4	6
Cases admitted on voluntary minor application	10	7	17
Voluntary cases certified for mental disorder	10	33	43
Voluntary cases certified as inebriates	11	5	16
Voluntary cases certified on Physician's Certificate	2	6	8
Voluntary patients on books at the end of the year	100	124	224
Average number on visit during the year	42	87	129

* Exclusive of transfers and those without mental disorder.

† Four died while on visit.

DIAGNOSTIC GROUPING OF ADMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total
Psychoses due to alcohol:			
Acute hallucinosis	1	...	1
Psychoses due to trauma:			
Personality disorder due to trauma	1	...	1
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis	9	6	15
Senile psychoses:			
Simple deterioration	1	2	3
Paranoid types	...	2	2
Involutional psychoses:			
Melancholia	11	13	24
Paranoid type	...	8	8
Psychoses due to unknown or hereditary cause but associated with organic change:			
With paralysis agitans	...	1	1
Manic-depressive psychoses:			
Manic type	7	11	18
Depressive type	19	12	31
Circular type	5	13	18
Mixed type	9	17	26
Perplexed type	1	...	1
Dementia praecox:			
Simple type	4	3	7
Hebephrenic type	1	2	3
Catatonic type	8	24	32
Paranoid type	15	19	34
Other types (depressive)	1	1	2
Paranoia and paranoid conditions:			
Paranoid condition	...	5	5
Psychoses with psychopathic personality	3	3	6
Psychoneuroses:			
Hysteria	1	1	2
Psychasthenia or compulsive states	1	1	2
Hypochondriasis	1	1	2
Reactive depression	5	9	14
Anxiety state	5	1	6
Mixed psychoneuroses	7	30	37
Without mental disorder:			
Alcoholism	12	7	19
Psychopathic personality:			
With pathologic emotionality	...	1	1
With asocial or amoral trends	1	...	1

CLINICAL LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bacteriology and parasitology:			
Cultures:			
Milk and water	...	...	24
Blood	4	1	5
Miscellaneous	16	63	79
Microscopic:			
Tuberculosis	6	7	13
Gonococci	196	8	204
Miscellaneous	18	45	63
Chemistry:			
Blood	764	45	809
Feces	10	13	23
Gastric contents	3	1	4
Spinal fluids	7	1	8
Cytology:			
Blood	1,951	724	2,675
Spinal fluid	7	1	8
Functional tests:			
Basal metabolism	74	20	94
Renal	6	...	6
Miscellaneous	12	1	13
Serology:			
Blood (Kline)	336	285	621
Urine examinations:			
Qualitative	1,766	422	2,188
Quantitative	2,868	442	3,310
Electroencephalograms	32	4	36
Post mortem examinations	3	...	3
Total	8,079	2,083	10,162

X-RAY LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

	Patients	Employees	Total
* Head	43	11	54
† Thorax	208	396	604
Spine	267	3	270
Shoulder	4	6	10
Upper arm	3	2	5
Elbow	2	3	5
Wrist and hand	23	36	59
Abdomen	2	1	3
Pelvis and hip joint	4	4	8
Thigh	1	1	2
Knee	8	10	18
Leg	2	2	4
Ankle	8	14	22
Foot	7	17	24
Gastro-intestinal tract	8	4	12
Gall bladder	4	1	5
Genito-urinary tract	12	3	15
Fluoroscopic examinations	6	3	9
Teeth (complete examination)	208	6	214
Teeth (partial examination)	105	8	113
Total examinations	925	531	1,456

* Inclusive of examinations for skull, nose, sinuses, and jaw.

† Inclusive of examinations for lungs, heart and ribs.

	Patients	Employees	Total
Electrocardiographic examinations	207	23	230

DURATION OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

	Recovered		Much Improved		Improved		Unimproved		Died*	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than 6 months	27	47	21	28	18	26	6	18	4	2
6 to 12 months	6	26	15	15	5	8	2	8	1	1
1 to 2 years	2	3	4	2	2	3	...	8	1	...
2 to 3 years	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	1
3 to 4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
4 to 5 years	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
More than 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...

* Four of these died while out of the hospital on visit.

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL—WESTCHESTER DIVISION

GENERAL TABLE OF STATISTICS

Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Institution

Year	Whole Number Admitted	Admitted by Legal Procedure	Voluntary	Whole Number Treated during the Year	Whole Number Discharged during the Year	Recovered	Improved and much Improved	*Not Improved	Died	On Books at End of Year	Daily Average Number in Hospital
1821 to 1893...	9,305	9,303	2	...	9,003	3,635	2,436	1,585	1,345	...	...
1894	128	128	...	433	144	40	56	17	31	286	294
1895	145	145	...	434	126	40	39	19	28	305	299
1896	128	128	...	436	122	33	47	19	23	311	312
1897	133	131	2	447	106	30	37	12	27	338	318
1898	91	90	1	432	106	26	35	18	27	323	323
1899	108	102	6	434	93	24	35	16	18	338	331
1900	98	97	1	439	99	25	43	8	22	337	339
1901	91	68	23	431	100	26	33	14	27	328	328
1902	95	76	19	426	94	24	37	12	21	329	329
1903	124	95	29	456	111	31	35	18	27	342	336
1904	127	89	38	472	132	34	60	10	28	337	340
1905	111	84	27	451	100	34	43	8	15	348	342
1906	101	76	25	452	112	32	43	12	25	337	335
1907	127	109	18	467	123	44	35	22	22	341	340
1908	124	91	33	468	114	33	30	24	27	351	347
1909	122	82	40	476	129	40	40	27	22	344	343
1910	131	88	43	478	120	31	39	24	26	355	352
1911	140	74	66	498	121	39	35	25	22	374	351
1912	156	101	55	533	175	45	38	25	22	355	355
1913	144	82	62	504	154	36	54	13	17	345	333
1914	201	103	98	551	188	26	64	23	23	358	345
1915	193	94	99	556	202	30	85	22	14	349	336
1916	254	92	162	608	257	50	86	37	33	346	323
1917	222	73	149	573	242	47	49	38	23	326	312
1918	260	61	199	590	273	69	54	31	19	313	298
1919	309	68	241	622	316	83	152	42	15	306	302
1920	243	61	182	549	223	44	133	38	8	326	309
1921	273	68	205	599	303	52	126	45	13	296	290
1922	257	57	200	553	241	36	127	36	11	312	288
1923	267	75	192	579	272	68	107	46	17	307	284
1924	290	82	208	597	288	63	122	34	10	309	277
1925	290	91	199	599	290	53	136	88	13	309	276
1926	278	102	176	587	300	61	135	95	9	287	267
1927	276	102	174	563	253	62	108	76	7	310	257
1928	249	89	160	559	261	52	105	59	9	298	263
1929	248	84	164	546	243	59	112	65	7	303	257
1930	261	73	188	564	278	60	123	77	18	286	251
†1931	261	47	214	547	244	63	125	50	6	303	251
1932	231	27	204	534	269	46	158	53	3	265	241
1933	227	51	176	492	229	57	108	60	4	263	228
1934	236	47	189	499	217	41	119	53	4	282	230
1935	270	49	221	552	242	45	134	59	4	310	235
1936	277	46	231	587	280	73	133	65	9	307	264
1937	342	94	248	649	308	41	173	78	16	341	249
1938	311	83	228	652	306	67	159	67	13	346	246
1939	350	80	270	696	358	72	202	72	12	338	259
1940	333	111	222	671	285	89	139	48	9	386	244
1941	378	107	271	764	350	106	175	59	10	414	273
1942	361	104	257	775	379	94	209	61	15	396	279
1943	341	88	253	737	352	102	176	56	18	385	259
1944	352	92	260	737	331	116	152	52	11	406	263
1945	346	73	273	752	348	132	138	58	20	404	270
1946	322	69	253	726	335	111	151	53	20	391	273
Totals.....	21,038	13,782	7,256	...	20,647	6,472	7,525	3,724	2,345	...	...

*Includes patients transferred.

†From this year changes of status not included as in previous years.

‡Includes patients on visit.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

APPLICATIONS

Applications for the admission of patients may be made at the hospital at any time, or at our office in The New York Hospital, 525 East 68th Street, New York City, on any business day, at noon.

Information will be gladly given by telephone, but it is not customary to accept patients without the more careful inquiry made possible by an interview.

Applications should be made by personal call of some one who is prepared to describe the case, and to make the necessary arrangements.

An examination of the patient before admission is not required.

Application for the admission of patients at a distance may be made by telephone or by letter. A full description of the case and of the circumstances is required.

ADMISSION

The large majority of the patients sign their own applications on arrival at the hospital. Patients are also received on physician's certificate and on court authority as provided by the New York laws.

Patients who have been placed under the control of the hospital by court authority will, on request, be sent for. Others must be brought to the hospital.

CLASS OF PATIENTS

In the admission of patients, preference is given to those suffering from forms of nervous and mental disorders in which a favorable result from treatment may be reasonably expected.

Doubtful cases may be received for observation and diagnosis.

A very limited number of alcoholic and drug cases with a favorable outlook may be received under the provisions of the Mental Hygiene law.

Patients who seem likely to require an extended period of treatment may, when there is room and they are otherwise suitable, be received, for periods of study, at rates that will contribute to the support of the work of the hospital.

As the field of the hospital's activity must necessarily be limited and as a suitable social environment is essential to successful treatment, in the selection of cases for admission a good level of education, refinement and social adaptability is required.

TERMS

The rate charged depends upon the type of case, the attention required, and the accommodations desired.

Separate sleeping rooms are provided, and special rooms and suites with and without private baths are available. In the dining-rooms, parlors, and social, occupational, and recreational rooms, patients may mingle with others who are similarly classified.

Patients whose relatives are unable to pay the full cost may be received at low rates or without charge if the disorders from which they are suffering are recoverable and they are persons who come within the field of work in which The Society of the New York Hospital has found it can most usefully apply its resources. A large proportion of the patients thus received are professional men or women and members of their families. Preference is given to residents of New York State.

Extra charge is made for dental X-ray films and dental prophylaxis which are expected to be carried out for all patients. For other dental work and for surgical and other professional services that require specialists, extra charges are made for which, except in emergencies, approval is expected to be obtained in advance from the person responsible for the support of the patient in the hospital.

Consultations with family physicians and consulting specialists can, when desired, be arranged for after conference with the hospital physicians.

EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION

Friends from time to time desire to express, by gifts to the Hospital, their appreciation of the treatment of patients and the work done by the Hospital.

The Medical Director will be pleased to give information concerning various needs of the Hospital that would come within the scope contemplated by the donor.

LEGACIES TO THE HOSPITAL

No precise words are necessary to a valid legacy to the Society. The following clause, however, may be suggested:

"I give to THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL, for the use of The New York Hospital—Westchester Division, the sum of _____ dollars."

If land or any specific personal property, such as bonds, stocks, etc., is given, a brief description of the property should be inserted instead of the words "the sum of _____ dollars."

